

THE IS PREPARING FOR FINAL EFFORT... TURKEY'S RULER, MOHAMMED, DIES... OFF ON PATROL DUTY... SEES WORLD DAY OF INDEPENDENCE... TRADE ENVOYS URGED BY GERMAN BUSINESS

THE IS PREPARING FOR FINAL EFFORT

Delay in Attack Due to Refitting Army, Says General Maurice

U. S. HELP A BIG FACTOR Longer Germans Hold Off Less Chance They Have to Win Center

By MAJ. GEN. MAURICE Former Director of Military Operations of the British Army

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.

We yesterday celebrated Independence Day with more enthusiasm than ever, and with just cause. Every one now appreciates the re-encouragement to every department of Allied activity which America is bringing to the front.

It can be delivered in France—and that is shipping. America, by her man-power legislation, has made 10,000,000 men, between the ages of 21 and 32 liable to military service, and from these she is selecting the very best for the front.

As the American forces on the western front grow, so do their requirements in food, munitions and materials of all kinds increase, and since the Allied resources in shipping are strictly limited, we cannot expect that the very enormous figures which have been given recently will always be obtained.

This is a matter which touches us all very closely, for it cannot be too clearly understood that every ton of wood and of raw material which we draw from the United States for our own use means that fewer American soldiers will be sent to France. It is not, therefore, only to ward off starvation, which has ceased to be a serious menace, that economic still and will, as long as the war lasts, be needed in order that America's military contribution to the Allied cause may be increased and the war thereby shortened.

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TURKEY'S RULER, MOHAMMED, DIES

Enthroned in 1909 by Young Turks. After 33 Years in Prison

NEW COUP IS PREDICTED Enver Pasha, German Tool, May Try to Change Succession

Amsterdam, July 5. Mohammed V, Sultan of Turkey, died at 7 o'clock Wednesday night, says a Constantinople dispatch received here by way of Vienna.

Mohammed V, thirty-fifth sovereign of Turkey in direct descent of the house of Osman, founder of the empire, came to the throne by a coup d'etat on April 27, 1909, after having been held for thirty-three years a prisoner by his brother, Sultan Abdul II, in the royal palace in Constantinople. The scheming Abdul II intended that his own son, Prince Burhan Edine, described as the most brilliant and gifted of the princes of the house of Osman, should succeed him. But this plan was thwarted when his prisoner brother, Mohammed Rechad Effendi, on the throne.

The Shiikh-ul-Islam, head of the Church in Turkey, drew up the decree of deposition, which passed Parliament without dissent. Five minutes later Mohammed, who during his imprisonment had had no experience in the duties of government, was declared Sultan. The same afternoon he took the oath of fidelity to the Turkish constitution.

End Comes in Seventy-third Year Mohammed V was born in Constantinople November 3, 1845. He was of a studious disposition and widely read in Turkish literature. His long imprisonment with lack of exercise and rich living undermined his health. His appearance showed the ravages of time and his enforced seclusion, he was totally unfit for public life, and is reported to have said regarding it: "During my imprisonment of thirty-three years my enemies have slandered me and called me a madman bordering on imbecility." He was characterized as good-natured, weak and ingenuous, with an almost infantile curiosity and of a religious nature.

At his accession he espoused the cause of the Young Turks, the party which was in opposition to his brother's reign. Upon the deposition of Abdul, Mohammed was welcomed by them as a champion of freedom. He promised a progressive reign in a speech from the throne read by the Grand Vizier. He urged the return of the sultan to the Young Turk party, although he sent out to the world the message that he had always been the ardent supporter of the rights of liberty, enlightenment and progress.

His hand in the Government was never strong. Illness, a naturally easy disposition and the iron rule kept him continually at the mercy of the Turkish officers and the liberal party.

Much Territory Lost in Belgrin He feared deposition during the Turkish-Italian War in 1911 and passed a night praying in the shrines of Constantinople. He appealed to their reasonable demands encouraged the enemy to attack the Dardanelles. He also lost most of his European dominions in the Balkan wars.

The Young Turk invasion of the palace in 1913 when Mohammed was reported to have been reconciled with his brother. In 1914, at the outbreak of the present war, Mohammed issued a proclamation blaming the Triple Entente with thrusting war on Turkey. He exchanged telegrams of greeting with the German Emperor, from whom he later received the iron crown. When England and France declared that a state of war existed with Turkey, he arranged to send troops to Germany whenever possible in return for the same number of field marshals by the German Emperor and received the baton of that office from Field Marshal von Mackensen.

In February, 1917, in a speech in Parliament, the sultan promised Turkey participation in the war until the end and declared the alliance forced him to break relations with the United States.

The Turkish empire paid dearly for its entry into the great war. Russia overran Armenia and the British drove the Turks up the valleys of the Euphrates and the Tigris and took Jerusalem, Bagdad and other important cities with great loss of life and treasure. Under him Turkey has become virtually a German vassal in the autocratic scheme of the German Powers for Teutonic ascendancy in central Europe.

Young Turks Plot for Successor In Turkey there does not pass a day without a plot to depose the present member of the House of Osman. Under this law Mohammed V would be succeeded by his youngest brother, Prince 'Abid Edine, who is in his fifth year.

GERMANY CRINGES AT RAIDS Seeks Pact Against Bombing Towns Outside War Zone

By the United Press Amsterdam, July 5.—Rumors were being circulated here today that Germany is considering proposals to the Allies that a mutual agreement be reached against bombarding towns outside the war zone.

The sentiment in favor of such a move is said to be strong in Germany. Germany, from early in the war, has bombed undefended towns without military necessity in order to terrorize the inhabitants. No protests were heard in the Central nations against bombarding towns outside the war zone until the Allies began systematic aerial raids on German centers particularly the Rhine towns.

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OFF ON PATROL DUTY

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GAS ATTACKS NOT SO TERRIBLE IF ONE IS QUICK TO DON MASK

Hyperite, or Mustard Gas, Is Worst, for it Sticks to Earth and Touches Them

By WALTER DURANTY Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. With the French Armies, July 5.

Some American magazines and newspapers recently arrived in France contain highly colored stories of the horrors and danger of German gas, from which one cannot fail to conclude that a very erroneous impression on the subject prevails at home. Similar ideas seem to be prevalent among some of the latest debarked troops, and no time should be lost in abolishing the "gas bogey," the harmful effect of which on soldiers' morale can easily be imagined. As provided for the Allies, armistices are provided for absolute protection against all gases, even during a period of hours.

The kind most commonly used by the Germans is mustard gas, or by the French call it. This is extremely heavy, and remains for a long time in hollows or dugouts. It has the property of penetrating the ground, and, as weapons or other objects to such an extent that any one touching them will get his fingers blistered as if by boiling water.

It cannot be stated too definitely that the masks with which Americans and British troops are provided are provided for absolute protection against all gases, even during a period of hours. The kind most commonly used by the Germans is mustard gas, or by the French call it. This is extremely heavy, and remains for a long time in hollows or dugouts. It has the property of penetrating the ground, and, as weapons or other objects to such an extent that any one touching them will get his fingers blistered as if by boiling water.

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SEES WORLD DAY OF INDEPENDENCE

Hall Caine Forecast Universal Liberation as Result of War

WORKING OF F A T E By SIR HALL CAINE Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.

London, July 5. Seven score years ago the American people brought forth on their great continent a nation consecrated to liberty and dedicated to the principles that all men were created equal. Then they had many enemies and only one friend. Now they have many friends and only one enemy. Then they were a little handful among the peoples of the earth. Now they are a hundred millions and their mighty country is the half-brother of the world, and to-day their kindred, as represented by the sovereigns and statesmen, the soldiers and sailors, the speakers and teachers and writers of many lands are stretching hands to them from across the sea.

Why are they doing so? Because the principle on which the American nation was founded has passed through times of fierce testing and has emerged first, her time of separation from the motherland from which she sprang, when ties should be broken which might never be renewed; then her time of civil war, with its million of dead and her own dead, when friends were against friends, brother against brother and father against son; and now her time of tragic choice between a peaceful security on her own continent and the perilous call of justice and humanity on ours.

No Delusions About War America came into the war two years after it began. The first intoxication of the war fever had not touched her. The delirious exaltation of the first signs of danger. She had watched the struggle in the Old World and seen the bitter fruits of it. She knew how the nations of Europe had suffered and how the iron had entered into our souls. She had no illusion about the bloody business upon which she was entering, no mistaken idea or estimate of the price she would have to pay, and yet she came in calmly, deliberately, without quinn or fear.

Why did she come in? She had no quarrel to settle, no bad peace to resist, no territorial or economic advantage to gain. Antecedents may go to the war for a little while, but the principles have only the lives, honor and welfare of their subjects to fight for, and American subjects on their far-off shores were secure. Europe had been violated, civilization had been outraged, the right had been wronged, the weak had been oppressed, the helms had been injured, and before the iron arm of a mercenary tyranny, justice and mercy and charity and humanity were being wiped out of the world.

If America was to be true to the principles to which she had consecrated her State she had to resist these crimes. Not to resist them was to become a accomplice before the fact to them. Therefore, America had to fight or the spirit on which she had founded her own nation had to die.

Only a little while did she hesitate about her duty to step beyond the limits of her own continent. Moral law knows nothing about frontiers. The boundaries of the human heart are wider than the miles of empire.

Could Not Shrink From Duty At the foot of Calvary there is only one country. The cause of liberty, of justice and of mercy is the cause of humanity. A wrong done to the least of nations is a wrong done to all. So

INTERNATIONAL BANK PROJECT IS FAVORED Leading Italian Politician Indorses David Lubin's Plan for Reserve Board

By the United Press Rome, July 5. Deputy Prime Colotta di Cesaro, a leading politician here, speaking to your correspondent, strongly supported David Lubin's project for creating an international reserve board on the basis of the American Federal Reserve Board. He said he was not a financier and had no technical banking knowledge and thus could not express an opinion on the practical working of the proposed organization, but he was firmly convinced that whatever solution could be given to the present state of uneasiness and anxiety about financial conditions in belligerent countries would be of advantage to all.

Lubin's project implies a system of compensation between countries participating in the new board that would be certain either to suppress or greatly diminish the present individualism among the Entente tending to draw the Allies more closely together and forming also in the financial field compact partnership. Therefore, the actualization of some project would have also great moral results, facilitating the carrying out of that broader scheme of the league of nations.

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